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> ROBERT HATTON, of Wilson. FOR CONGRESS, F. K. ZOLLICOFFER, of Davidson. FOR SENATOR, A. F GOFF. POR REPRESENTATIVES JOSEPH L. EWING. M. VAUGHN,

FOR JOINT REPRESENTATIVE, HENRY MANEY, of Davidson,

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1857.

The Rencounter at Fayetteville. The difficulty which occurred at Favettewille, between Messrs. HARRIS and HATTON. originated substantially as follows: Col. HAT-TON was within five or six minutes of the conclusion of his rejoinder, that being the last speech of the day. He was discussing with some vehemence, and great force, the doctrine that foreigners should be allowed to vote as soon as they were landed upon our shores, without information, without qualifications of any sort, without naturalization, and without a single correct notion of the theory and principles of our government; and denounced it as a doctrine most odious and dangerous, and with much animation exclaimed that such "doctrine was most infamous and smelled to high heaven." At this point Gen. HARRIS rose (as he had done once or twice before) and made some remark which we did not hear; when Mr. HATTON turned to Gen. HARRIS and asked, if by these interruptions, he meant or expected to intimidate him (HATTON)-to which Gen. HARRIS replied in the negative. Mr. HATTON then said if they were for explanation he would hear them. Ges. HARRIS then asked Mr. Hatton if the words used were intended to apply to him personally. (This we learn, was the question propounded by Gen. HARRIS.) Mr. HATTON repeated that the "doctrine was infamons and smelled to high heaven." This was spoken as if in an unfinished sentence, and about this instart Gen. HARRIS gave him a push which precipitated him off the platform in front, and immediately followed him to the ground. The parties were then out of our sight and we did not see them again until they were entirely separated. We may state upon the authority of others, who saw the struggle that, as soon as the parties touched the ground Mr. HATTON turned Gen. HARRIS, and had evidently the advantage, when they were separated. Gen. HARRIS bore some slight marks of the rencounter upon his face; but we do not remember to have seen any thing of the sort upon Mr. Harron. This, in brief, is the substance of what occurred. We were on the outskirts of the crowd, and could not hear distinctly what Gen. HARRIS said. We think we heard all that Mr. HATTON said, as his voice was at the speaking pitch. After the excitement consequent upon the assault, had somewhat subsided, Mr. HATTON with the most perfect coolness ascended the stand, and

and attentive hearing. Our impression is clear that the purport of Mr. HATTON's remarks was as to the doctrine, and had no personal reference whatever, and that, to say the very least, Gen. HARRIS acted very precipitately; and wholly without sufficient cause. We are informed that Mr. HAT-TON has used precisely the same ideas, and frequently the same words in his previous discussions, and had no dream of giving personal affront to his competitor. We know that the attack was entirely unexpected by Mr. HAT-Ton. There were some circumstances attending the discussion, not under the control of Mr. Harron, however, that probably contributed to excite Gen. HARRIS, to which we will hereafter refer if it shall be necessary. Whatever may be the result of the difficulty, or whatever other construction may be given to the occurrence or the facts attending it, we feel confident no blame, whatever, can attach to Mr. HATTON.

The Canvass.-The Discussion at Fay-

Messrs. HATTON and HARRIS, candidates for Governor, met at Fayetteville, Lincoln county, on Saturday last, according to their published appointment. The day was very fine, barring its warmth, and quite a large number of the people from the surrounding country, came out to hear them. Some estimated the crowd at two thousand, and it may safely be put down at fifteen hundred. Gen. HARRIS opened the discussion, by announcing his candidacy, and the manner in which it was brought about, disclaiming all personal claims, asking their support only upon the broad platform of principle. He then proceeded to the issues of the canvass, in the order given below. He said, an old question which had long since been consigned to the tomb, after full and ample discussion, had been revived, galvanized again into life, and land distribution was now one of the issues of the present canvass. Mr. Hatton was in favor of distributing the public lands among the States, either by warrants, or their proceeds, or the lands themselves. To this be was opposed. The public domain was acquired in two ways; 1st, by cession from the old States, to the Confederation to pay the expenses of the Revolution, and to discharge the public debt; 2nd, by purchase. Those first acquired had been mostly disposed of; of that other class we yet had a large amount. It was in the hands of the general government for the common benefit, and under the control of all alike. The lands attained by purchase had cost us a large sum, and was now in debt to the Treasury of the common country at least seventy millions of dollars. Congress has no constitutional power to distribute the lands. "Coogress shall have power to dis-"pose of and make all needful rules and regu-"lations respecting the territory or other " property belonging to the United States." Con. Art. 4. Sec. 8. By this provision the land stood on the same footing as money or "other property," and it could not be contended that the public works, custom houses, &c., or money could be apportioned and distributed among the States. Both Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster had taken this ground apon distributing the lands themselves (read from speeches of both these gentlemen) who he presumed, were good authority, with his friend Mr. Hatton. The lands were held in trust for certain purposes, and could not be diverted therefrom: so said Clay and Webster in their construction of the constitution. He was charged with having voted away the swamp lands to Arkan eas, and so admitted the constitutionality of

the principle. This grant was not a donation

but a sale. The large bodies of overflowed

lands, were wholly unsaleable, and rendered

those rich dry lands lying contiguous to them, also unsaleable. The object of the grant was State gave a consideration by building the levy, the government received a consideration, in the availability and enhancement of the adjoining land. This was a plain and unmistakable sale, and this was the condition of the grant. He also voted, while in Congress, for bounty lands to soldiers; but this was not a donation, but a payment for services rendered on the battle field. This was proven by the fact that the terms of service governed the amount. The soldiers were pooly compensated by the regular pay, and this was to do them further justice.

As a matter of policy it was wrong to distribute the lands. Under the present system, the lands were in one hand and under the control of one power; there could be no con flict or uncertainty of title. But if they were placed in thirty one hands, there would likely be constant conflict in these respects. But it was wholly impracticable to divide them. What States should receive the arid plains and rugged Rocky Mountain tracts, and what the rich prairies of the West and South? And if divided, the policy of the States might be different-Massachusetts might only sell hers to abolitionists and Louisiana hers to slaveholders, and there would arise conflicts, collisions, and the bonds of our Union be weakened or severed. Again, this was only an appeal to the pockets and cupidity of the people to catch votes; but in effect taking a dollar out of one pocket and putting seventy-five cents into the other. There was only two millions of dollars worth sold per annum, and of this one half is taken to cover the expenses of survey, sale, &c., leaving one million of proceeds to divide. If there are thirty millions of people in the Union, that would make just three and one third cents for each one. How would this benefit the people-and especially while the people have to be taxed to supply the one million. If this were the case under the present system, what would be the effect of throwing the whole public domain of twelve hundred millions acres, on the market at once. It is a truism that there is but one mode of supporting the government, that is taxation, either direct or indirect; and the distribution of the public lands is but taking money from one source to be supplied from another.

He was opposed to the Normal School advocated by Mr. Hatton. It proposed to educate one person from each representative and two or three from each Senatorial district, for they were educated, then they were to teach able to do, and the poor could do as well without as with a normal school. The rich might be benefitted, the poor could not,

There were questions of more practical importance before the people, than any of these. The land measure will not be adopted and should not be under any circumstances. There were but two political elements in this country, represented by democracy and black reconcluded his speech (as we have elsewhere stated) during which he received a most silent her on slavery, the Know Nothings would with democracy. The never fight two battles years, and then a "material change" in the

> As to foreigners, our present naturalization laws are good enough. All that is necessary is that they shall forswear all other governments, be of good moral character, and attached to the principles of our government. This is as well done in five as twenty-one years. As to voting in the territories, they do not vote at all. There are no courts there, no institutions -they go into the wilderness, and build up States. They must be protected in their person and property, otherwise we might be denied the same privileges, upon the same principle. When the territory becomes a State, and aliens declare their intention to become citizens, they are not aliens in the strict sense of the term but quasi citizens. And in being allowed to vote for members to the legislature, they do not have a voice upon the slavery question, because the Legislature has no power to make a State constitution. His friend Mr. Hatton supported Fillmore, and he in 1851, under oath approved the Washington Terri tory bill, containing the alien suffrage feature. If it was wrong now, it is wrong then. He

left Mr. Hatton to reconcile the difference. The power of the States is unlimited in fixing the qualification of voters; and Congress has no power over the matter in the States. States has no limit. (Read Con. Art. 1, Sec. 2, prescribing qualifications of voters for Congress.) He was satisfied with the laws of Tennessee upon this subject-they are good and should not be altered; he and Mr. Hatton, differed only as to the power to the States upon the out of the reach of the poor man. subject, Mr. Hatton contending that States had no right to admit aliens to vote. It was merely principle, about which they disputed.

As to the assessor law, he and Mr. Hatton agreed now. He always opposed it-Mr. Hatton voted for it but being satisfied it did not work well, was for its repeal.

The time, one hour and a-half, having expired, Gen. Harris yielded the stand to Mr. | if it does not apply to me, to whom does it

felt a deep interest in the political issues of the day; he was anxious that they should hear both sides presented, and then to decide and act according to their deliberate convictions. He had no personal claims, but rested his sup- paying expenses, the proceeds divided. tell that people what he was for and what he give to one of the heirs the whole eswas against. He would do this respectfully, tate, and the others nothing. The argument with no wish to wound or offend any one but | that there would collisions occur among the

he would do so boidly and earestly. Gen. Harris, he said, had pronounced the rience. Virginia once held Ohio, Massachuland question a dead carcass, long since con- setts. Maine, &c., and yet there arose none of signed to the tomb, but again resurrected and these apprehended evils. The present land galvanized into life. But it was a living, vital system had given to Iowa and Illinois and question, and would necessarily remain so as other younger States vast bodies of lands, long as there were lands to divide, or the which had made them rich, attractive and States had and maintained equal rights in them. powerful. Why should it be thus? A far-This was the view of the democracy them- mer has four boys, the two older have labored selves, and the elaborate speech of his distin- with him, and helped him to build up a forguished competitor upon this subject really tune. The older ones grown up to manhood, showed it to be so. The Union and American in the midst of toil and privation-yet when

authority in Lincoln had deprecated the uncessing cry about slavery, and urged questions of to remove the nuisance, by ditching and con- state policy upon the attention of the people, structing levies, and thus reclaiming to the and among them that of the public lands, (Read government the neighboring good lands. The from the paper referred to.) The democratic platform had a plauk upon the subject, declaring that the public lands should cease to be a source of revenue. Yet Gen. Harris taking ground against his party, says, it is a dead question. The American party was for an equitable disposition of the public lands. They were obtained by cession and purchase, for the common benefit of all the States alike, and the giv ing of them away to some of the States and not to others was unjust and violated the purpose of their acquisition, and the trust by which they were held. They might be sold and the proceeds divided, the States might have them apportioned by scrip or warrant to be located, or sold as in other cases, or in any other practical way by which the end should be accomplished. We have twelve hundred millions of acres, and if Tennessee has any common rights and interests in them, let that interest by all means, be secured to her. Gen. Harris denies the constitutionality of the measure. The Constitution gives Congress the power to dispose of any property of athe Government (Art. 4, Sec. 3, same read by Gen. Harris.) While it would be against policy to sell custom-houses and other public works, yet they had the power to do it. The constitution, policy, State rights and justice, all dictated and authorized this doctrine, for which he was contending. Gen. Harris had read the expositions of Clay and Webster upon the constitution. He would not review all that these gentlemen had said upon the subject; but if Gen. Harris would rest the whole question upon their opinions, as gathered from their entire speeches and writings, he would most cheerfully abide their decision, and leave the question with them. Gen. Harris, he said, was unwilling to this. But he had other proof of the constitutionality of the measure. Gen. Jackson had said the war debt having been paid, "it was in the discretion of Congress to dispose of the public lands," Thus asserting the power and discretion of Congress. (Read from Gen. Jackson's message.) Mr. Buchanan had declared it constitutional, and had favored distribution. In 1846, there was a grant of a small amount of land to Tennessee, in the from Tennessee, in Congress, at that time voted-they had no constitutional scruples. Gov. Johnson was in favor of giving away the public lands-to every man in the government a homestead, if he would go and take it. But if more proof were wanted as to the constituteachers at the expense of the State; and after | tionality of the proposition, Gen. Harris himself is a sworn witness in its behalf. While a this feature. It was one of those silent bills school for you, provided, you would make | member of Congress, he voted away millions of | which are passed and approved without disthem up a school and pay them a good round | acres, without money and without price. Ah, price for their services. This the rich were but the General says these were vast swamps, coeered with green water and stagnant lagoons, filled with bull-frogs and huge alligators, with missma floating and musquitoes einging over them! This will not do; for the very act specifies dry lands, as well as wet: there was a great deal, millions of acres, of high and rich land, which had never been overflowed since the days of the flood. The General he believed, was the first "matured publicanism. The democracy was the only Statesman" he had ever known who determinnational party. The Know Nothings were a ed constitutional questions by a weathergauge! mere faction, depending alone on the little It might suit the General to refer questions of State of Maryland for power. The Know whis sort to bull-frogs, alligators, &c., but he Nothings and abolitionists agree in opposing | could not consent to make up his opinions in the democracy. The territorial questions are that way. In truth the majority of the deall settled; the democracy are pledged that | mocracy in Congress, have generally voted for new States shall be admitted with or without | these land donation bills. On the Minnesota slavery, as the people may decide. Kansas bill at the last Congress, there 22 for it, and 10 was likely to admit slavery; the democrats against it, in the Senate. His distinguished would admit her, republicans would oppose friend, Gen. Harris, was a man of genius, a "statesman of ripe experience," and was not also oppose her if she allowed foreigners to bound by the action and opinions of his party; vote-so that it would be democracy against he mounted a platform of his own; but he the others. The democrats have nearly al- (Hatton) submitted, whether the democracy ways had possession of the government, and of Lincoln and of the State of Tennessee, would it has prospered and become great. The Know | take Gen. Harris in preference to the majority Nothings propose to scatter the public lands to of their party, or Gen. Harris against himself. the winds; to alter the naturalization laws, His friends, had also voted while in Congress, and to deny the right of aliens to vote in the a large amount of land to the soldiers. This territories. These are the issues they make | was donation, although the General contended that it was a mere payment for services renon one platform—they first have twenty one | dered by them. He (Hatton) regarded this in a much higher and more honorable light. It was a boon, a deserved tribute of gratitude, on the part of the Government, to its noble and heroic defenders. It was higher and more precious than pay-it was the outpouring of grat-

worthy of his admiration and service. He here quoted from the present governor, the triumphant exclamation: "I have got my victim in my arms, and I will carry him through the Mr. HATTON continued; We have the constiutional power, and how has it been used? millions have been given away; and it is believed on good grounds that this system is to be continued for the North-western States. and that ultimately they intend to take and appropriate all these lands to the exclusion of the old States. Gen. Harris was for gradusting the lands down so that the poor man could obtain a home at the lowest price, after paying the expenses of survey, sale, &c. But it was argued, that where lands were given to Railroads, on the alternate section principle, On the question of suffrage the power of the the remaining sections were enhanced, and were being sold at a minimum of two dollars and a half to make up the deficiency. This operation would graduate the system up instead of down, and put those homes which

itude to the self-sacrificing soldier; and was

neither given nor received as a pittance doled

out in consideration of toil. He appealed to

the soldier, whether he accepted his warrant

as paltry pay, or as the token that his beloved

country was a grateful and an honorable one.

His friend, Gen. Harris, had said it was an appeal to the pockets and capidity of the people to catch votes. He knew that his friend would not hold that as a point against him personally, and if not he would like for the General to disclaim it, as he believed he would cheerfully do. (Gen. Harris disclaimed any personal application.) Then, says Mr. Hatton, apply, and why use it here? A division is Mr. HATTON, was glad to see so many of the practicable. Such cases as that put by his people present; it was an evidence that they competitor were occurring every day. Estates were to be divided among heirs, and if incapable of an equal division, by reason of the sterility of some and the richness of other parts, justice required a sale, and after port alone upon principle. He had come to Gen. Harris' position applied here, would States, &c., was answered by our past expe-

cung men, and disinherits the older ones. his is the present land system, in miniature. ut Gen. Harris says, if the proceeds should e divided, we would get but 8 1-8 cents for ach individual, and that would not be my service to us. He failed to tell you the suse, that the present system was giving way the lands, and where donations were so bundant, sales were, of course, slim. But e would put this question: "Why has these rants to Illinois and other States, made them ich, and when the same is given to us, it will o us no good?" His friend's mathematics would probably fail to answer this question.

Upon alien suffrage, he said, his worthy

riend, Gen. Harris, had, up to a certain

period defended the doctrine, that aliens

should be allowed to vote in the territories.

He now modified his position, and says the

uestion is impracticable, that it is a matter

in which the power of each State is absolute

and unlimited; that he is satisfied with our laws here as they stand, and that the difference was only as to the power of the States over the matter. He presumed the General had heard thunder from the capital. Headmitted the power of States to prescribe the qualifications of voters, but not to extend that high privilege to foreigners and the citizens of other countries. The doctrine contended for by his competitor, would give the power to New York or Massachusetts, to put every ship load of aliens to voting an hour after their arrival, and all their free pegroes, and women, and children, if they saw proper to do so. They could elect representatives to Congress, to the Legislature, and through that body United States Senators. (Art. 1, might the government pass into the hands and control of any and every foreign power, that might choose to invade our rights and take possession of the ballot box and the country. Here also, he found his competitor at war with one of the most distinguished of the democratic leaders, Mr. Calhoun, (read from Mr. Calhoun's speech on this subject.) he had committed himself to this doctrine That bill was passed without discussion; there was but one objection offered in any quarter. and that was, there was not enough people there. It not expected that Mr. Fillmore would veto a bill which had passed so unanimously; his attention was not likely called to cussion, and perhaps frequently without investigation. But why make Mr. Fillmore summer his friend had held up Mr. Fillmore as unreliable on the Fugitive Slave Law, &c. But take Gen. Harris by his own standard. Gov. Johnson is in favor of the "white basis," and my friend voted for him, but he is now opposed to the white basis, did that vote commit him to the white basis. That argument convicts the General of a like inconsistency that which he charges on him (Hatton.) His competitor says that aliens voting for legislaures in the territories, does not give them powover the question of slavery, in making a State course, reflect his will. The Legislature provides for a convention to form a State Constitution; they may allow foreigners to vote in this, and further, to have a voice in the adoption of the constitution which may be framed. This is the result. This doctrine of all others is most odious and dangerous to the institutions of the South and the integrity of The nationality of the democracy, which

his friend says, is the only national party, is a fable. They are and have been divided upon many of the most vital issues of the times. They are divided on alien suffrage, Brown and Bayard and Butler, Slidell, and almost the entire democracy of the South, against, Case, Douglass, Toucy and the rest of the North; witnessed the struggle on the Minnesoto territorial bill. They are divided on the land disposition question, a majority voting against Gen. Harris' position. They are divided in their action on internal improvements by the general government. They are divided on catalogue of differences? Mr. Hatton said, he put the questions categorically. "Will you endorse the Northern democracy in full? Will you endorse the Pacific Railroad with Mr. Buchanan? Will you endorse the internal improvement policy which has marked the action of the democracy in Congress for years? Will you endorse, Mr. Guthrie's views of the

130 millions of land have been sold, while 200 Mr. Hatton referred to the Nullification resolutions offered in the Legislature by General Harris: providing that if Congress should pass the Wilmot proviso, it would be unconstitutional and void. By this act Gen. Harris had made himself as much a nullifier as any hot blooded South Carolinian. He not only made himself so, but sought to bring the State into the same position by and through its legislature. The General contends that this was a mere expression of political sentiment; but it was the worst sort of nullification, just such as Gen. Jackson denounced, when he said these nulli fiers ought to be hung as high as Haman. Were the people prepared to support a man whom Gen. Jackson had said ought to be hung as high as Haman! Such doctrine would make were most desirable and convenient to market, every county meeting, and every bar-room coterie, the judges of constitutional questions, over the heads of Congress and the Supreme Court. What hope was there for law and order, and constitutional liberty, when such doc-

trines prevailed? Upon the State aid to railroads, Gen. Harris arraigned him for voting for the Memphis Bond endorsement, till he reached Memphis. where he obtained certain documents, showing that the General had signed a memorial, asking him to do the very thing which he condemned Since that time he had opposed the omnibus. bill. Mr. Hatton assumed the responsibility of hat vote and pictured the results that would corne to Tennessee, by making that road a chain in the link of the great Pacific road, Gen. Harris was opposed to the Normal School

Bill, which he (Hatton) had the honor and pleasure to introduce into the last Legislature. And if he had ever done anything to be proud of it was this. Give us a Normal School, and our share of the public lands, and a School house, teeming with children with eyes beaming and hearts glad, would grace every hill and valley in the State, and the ultimate benefits would be nealculable. But Gen. Harris was again found on a platform by himself, or nearly so. He refered to the Nashville Union of Nov. 23, 1855. and the article of its correspondent, to show that his own party organ was opposed to him (Harris) and in favor of the bill. And so it was throughout the State. He had received many democratic papers, approving the bill with their editorials marked; and there was but one democratic paper in the State, to his recollection that at Nashville, which it was presumed was good | the old gentleman makes his will, after edu- opposed it, and that was the "News," at Mur-

tting and bringing up the younger sons with freesboro. His own party approved it, and the very advantage, he gives his estate to the democracy generally approved it, and he would not further defend it. He gloried in the bill, and his competitor might settle his opposition with his party friends, as best he could. He voted for the Assessor Law, thinking it best for the interest and credit of the State; but it had not worked well, and he was for its repeal.

The time having expired Mr. Harron sat down and Gen. HARRIS took the stand to reply, and Mr. Harron closed the discussion by a rejoinder, each of half an hour.

Gen. HARRIS ran rapidly over the points which Mr. Hatton had made. Did sign the Memphis bond petition, but was opposed to it with the Omnibus bill. It was not the policy of alien suffrage that he was defending, but the principle, that the States had unlimited power over the subject of the qualifications of voters. This was the issue. He read from Judge Taney's opinion in the Dred Scott case to show that the States had that power, and from the Con. Art. 1, sec. 2. His nullification resolutions were but the expression of an opinion; and as it turned out that opinion was correct and true. Why deny the right of a free expression of opinion? He endorsed the Northern democracy on all questions of danger to the South, but does not profess to endorse all the opinions of any one man. He had heard nothing from the Capital about alien suffrage; he was not under the control of any council or clique. He did not know how much Iowa and Illinois had been benefitted by the public lands; but Tennessee was situated differently-if she had lands, she could not sell them faster or higher than the government. This was the expiring effort of Know Nothingism, for life; and its passage was not hoped for by Mr. Bell. The swamp land act limited the donation to lands not tillable, and upon condition they should be drained. It is not true that rich dry lands were given, as Mr. Hatton stated. (Read 1st sec. of the Act.) Mr. Hatton referred to Gen. Jackson Sec. 2, read by Gen. Harris, referred to.) Thus as authority, but Gen. Jackson had vetoed a land distribution bill, and recommended graduation, as contended for by him (Harris.) The rejoinder of Mr. Harron, was terse, vigor-

ous, pointed and powerful. He repeated the charge of nullification, and explained the difference between a temperate expression of opinion and the dictatorial character of these legislative resolutions, determining the constitutionality of an act of Congress, and binding the State to But it is said upon the subject of aliens voting | that construction—the difference between an exin the terrirories, that he (Hatton) supported pression of individual opinion and nullification. Mr. Fillmore, and Mr. Fillmore had approved | He referred again to the Memphis Bonds, and the Washington territorial bill, containing showed how Gen. Harris had changed front upon Western District, for which every democrat | this alien suffrage feature, and consequently | the subject. He referred to the land question, and showed the follacy of "the mathematical argument" of Gen. Harris, the answer being three and a third cents, for each individual. Showed how other states had been benefitted, and how Tennessee might be. He drew a picture of railroads and increased commerce; of school houses, and happy intelligent children; of a cultivated population, and the general prosperity. He referred to the question of State power over voters; took up the opinion of Judge Taney, read by Gen. Harris. Said that was not a question before the Court, not alluded to by authority when from that very stand last the other judges, who all delivered opinions. It was what all lawyers knew to be an obiter dictum, and binding on no court under heaven, and Gen. Harris knew it to be such. Judge Taney himself on previous occasions, when that question was before him, had held the reverse of that now atributed to him. Gen. Harris had denied that there were dry lands in the "swamp land" grant, and had read the first section of the Act to prove it. He knew what he was doing when he made the statement. He then read the third section of the same Act, providing that the lands shall be surveyed in sections ranging from forty to twenty-four hundred Constitution. But how will this operate. The acres. If, in these surveys, the greater amount alien makes the Legislature, which will, of in any should be wet land, the whole should be counted as wet land; in other words, if there were thirteen hundred of wet and twelve hundred of dry, the whole should go as wet land. Under the operation of this section, hundreds, even millions of the best dry lands had passed. And so his position was verified. He then passed to the question of Alien Suffrage showed its practical operation, and denounced the doctrine that aliens of every name and nation, should come into this country, which it had cost us so much to build up, and which was our own by the blood of our fathers, and take possession of the ballots box, and to guide us in our affairs, was most odious and dangerous : it was a most infamous doctrine, and smelled to heaven. (Here Gen. Harris demanded an explanation, and some words ensued-which will be given clsewhere-when Mr. Hatton was proceeding, Gen. Harris pushed him from the stand towards the front, and jumped down after him. There was great excitement for some minutes; but the parties were soon separated, and after a few minutes, and the excitement had somewhat subsided, Mr. Hatton ascended the stand and resumed.) Continuing, he said, he believed he the Pacific Railroad question. They are divi- had yet five or six minutes to speak. He would ded on the Tariff. Which will Gen. Harris devote that to foreigners. He had too great a endorse? and how will he reconcile the long | regard for that country which his ancestors had helped to make free, to see it tamely given up to the ignorant and unprincipled foreigner. He had too much reverence for the memory of that ancestry, whose blood had gushed forth under the strokes of foreign arms, upon southern soil, and which had tinted the blue waters of a northern lake, to see it desecrated by the hands which had sought its life and overthrow. He continued this strain for the remaining five minutes, giving utterance to a burst of pathos, which, for beauty and power, has rarely been surpassed; during which the entire crowd seemed to hang in

This closed the proceedings of the day. Of our own impressions, etc., we shall speak in our

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HE boys of the Public Schools + Ill give a series of en-THE boys of the Public Schools will give a sories of cu-tertainments at the Theatre, commencing Thursday night, 18th inst, and will continue Friday and Saturday nights. Mesars. Donnan, McLoughlin and Haley's boys exhibit the first night. Mesars. Thompson, Cartwright, Nichol, Weakly and Caldwell, the second (Friday) night, and Mes rs. Tarbox sni Tobey's on Baturday night. The eject into raise money for the purchase of apparatus for illustrating the Natural Sciences. About \$550 will pur-

Tickets, Children and Servanis, ... Exercises, which consists of Declamations, Colleguys, alogues and Corport Speaking, commence at S welock Secure tickets and seats at the Theatre each day pre-

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For Sale. COME QUICK OR LOSE A BARGAIN. BEING competed to change my business, I am offering for sale, on good terms, all of our Livery stock, consisting of Horses, Buggies, Carriages, &c., &c. Those who wish to go into a money making business, will do well to

A lease can be had upon the Stable for a term of years. G. W. SUMNER, 8% S. Market street, The only remedy for Consumption which experience has roved r.liable, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S, (late Rushton, Clark & Co.,) PURE AND GENUINE GOD LIVER

OIL. It has stood the test of ten years with increasing popularity, and proved efficacious where others have failed, See that you get Hegeman, Clark & Co 's, for since the death of our Mr. Rushton, an article coiled "Rushion's" has been introduced, in no way connected with R. C. & Co., or H. C. & Co. Sold by EWIN & BROS., JO. G. BROWN, and Druggists generally. [june16-daw2m.]

[Advertisement.] 05 MEDICAL PREPARATIONS FOR THE CURE OF EVERY KNOWN DISEASE!

The undersigned, having been appointed seis Agent for Nushville, for the sale of the Medical Preparations recommended in "Dr. Freeze's Combined System of Practice, for Physicians and Families," would respectfully offer them to such of our cities as need a restorative to Asolth. These preparations are compounded from the recipes of the most celebrated Physicians and Surgeons of Europe and America, and will cure every known discove, that is at all within the reach of remedies. These Preparations have been tested for years by Professor Freere, and other celebrated Physicians of our country, in their dally practice, and have been found invariably affectual For further particulars, see Dr. Freese's Combined System of Practice,-together with Cards, Posters, &c. Both the Book, Medicine Chests, and Medicines may be had of the undersigned, at his Drug Spere, in Nashvide.

JOHN J. BRECH, No. 20 Sewanee Building, College at ... Hashville, Tunn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. I AM offering for rale, privately, a House and I ot, situated on Broad street, a few doors above Summer; fronting 3 % feet on Broad, running back 165 feet to an alley. The house contains 7 rooms in the main building, with Kitchen, bath-house, smoke-house, ac. We will give a bargain in the above property, and our term shall be easy.

E. R. GLASCOCK, Agent, june16.

No. 67, Cherry st.

Notice. CITY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF NASHVILLE. TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Mo-tgage with power to sell, executed by Ira Conwell and wife, to the City building and Loan A-sociation of Nashville, on the 28d day of February in he year 1856, and registered in the Register's office of Davidson county, in Book 23, page 8; I will expose to pub Sale at the Court house yard gate in Nashville, on Saturday, 27th day of June, 1857, the highest bidder for cash, the property conveyed said mortgage, it being situated about 7 miles from Nast vii le, on the Nashville & Gallatin Ternpike road, and o e West side of said road in the 19th civil d strict of sa unity. It heing the same heretofore purchased by said day of February, 1856; beginning at a stake in the centr of said turnpike road, at Soule's (formerly Thomas' S. I corner,) running thence with said road South 9% degrees. West 20% poles to a stake in the center of sail road, thence North 19% degrees, West 65 poles to a stake, thence North 9% degrees, East 20% poles to a stake in said Soule's line, thence with said line South 80% degrees, East 65 poles to the beginning. Containing ten, twenty-four one hundred and sixtieth acres, more or less. The premises are well improved, with a comfortable ottage residence, and all necessary out-houses. The right f redemption is also especially waved.

AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES, B. LANIER & CO.,

WE will offer in front of our Ware house on Tuesday June 16th, at 10 o'clock, for Cash, a large stock of 50 hhds assd. grades Sugar; 20 b'ls Newsom's thribble distilled Whiskey; 10 bbls S. F. 25 bbls Molasses; 500 kegs Nails assorted; 10 bbls, powdered prime Baltimore 10,000 ass'd qualities Cigars coffee; 25 bxs Garrot's Sauf; 50 bags prime N. O. Coffee; 100 dozen Buckets; 25 casks best English Soda 00 % & & boxs do 0 bbls Mag Whiskey; 00 bxs Herrings;

Bourbon do

may 29, 1857.

KINGSTON SPRINGS. CHEATHAM COUNTY, TENNESSEE, THIS popular and favorite report is now open for the reception of visitors. We have the services of the best servants and those who have had much experience in their several duties. The pleasure-seeker and the invalid each

shall have every attention they may require; suffice, much care will be taken to render this season the paragon. The superior medical properties which mark the White, Black, and Grey Sulphur Springs, and Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs are recognized by those who have felt their benecial influence. We have engaged the celebrated Cotillon Player, Jordan, and his Band, from Nashville. tur Om-nibus will leave the Sewance House Tuesday, Thursdays, and Saturdays for the Springs. june 0-1m. KRAIDER & JONES. NOTICE.

F you wish to sell your Grain, put it in good shippin order. Grain for shipment over the Nashville and Challancoga Railroad will only be received in new Gunny igs, or in new Osnaburg Sacks, of good quality, we wed, and made to contain about two bushels each. Special notice is given that Grain in rew domestic sacks r in second-hand sacks of any kind, will not be received and forwarded, as they are insufficient to bear handling and protect contents, besides, old sacks are often twice

and thrice marked, and cause miscons gaments and loss. and three marked, and teatment must be plain on each The shipping mark and destination must be plain on each sack. TO PAINTERS. WANTED immediately two good plain workmen, to

whom steady work, and good wages will be given. Apply to SPURGIN & TAYLOR. Address P. O. Hox 140. WHITE SILK BONNETS BY EXPRESS.

RECEIVED this morning by Express a lot of White Silk Also, 2 cases of elegant small fig'd French Jaconetts, with 8:0 pes White Musqueto Netting. Our stock of goods in general is well a sorted, and will be offered to merchants

June 8. B Gat IRBY MORGAN & CO. RENTS AND LEASE AT AUCTION. ON Saturday, the 20th June next, I will let by public auc nents and vacant ground, adjacent to the new Post Off

on Church and Cherry ets. This property will be let as it is for two years, payable quarterly, with approved security in Bank. E. R. GLASCOCK, Agent, June 10-td. No. 67, Cherry st. HAGAN & BRO., Book Sellers and Stationers.

No. 39 Market & No. 6°Union St., Nashville, Tennessee. YANKEE NOTIONS FOR JUNE. The best remedy for a dull hour, just received by

HAGAN & BRO. GAZETTE OF FASHION. Frank Lestie's Gazette of Fashion, for June, just received

HAGAN & BRO COUNTERFEIT DETECTORS. White & Thompson's Detectors for June, just received HAGAN & BRO., Union and Market sts.

HOOPER PRUIT BOOK. Hooper Western Fruit Book, just received by HAGAN & BRO.

TIME BOOKS. june 5. NEW BOOKS.

THE LIFE OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE, author of Jane AUSTRALIA: A Series of letters by Geo. F. Train, with an troduction by Freeman Hunt, A. M. 1 vot., 12mo. LOVES OF PARIS. Illustrated. By Eugene Sue.

MYSTERIES OF LONDON. By Reynolds. BORDER ROVER, By Emmerson Bennett, Another

NEW VELLUM PAPER COPYING BOOK

he old style, from the paper; being both thick; and strong, and will not tear when dampened. It takes a most perfect impression, and its pages will be as convenlent to refer to as those of an ordinary Day Book. When once in use, its great superiority will be apparent, both for Coping Letters, Accounts, Currents, Manifests and other coments. For sale by CHARLES W. SMITH.

SUMMER READING. NEW BOOKS.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE ROCKS-Hugh Miller. BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL SKETCHES-Ma-AMERICANS IN JAPAN-by Robert Thomas. ARCTIC ADVENTURES BY SEA AND LAND-Sargent. BANSFORD-A Tale of Bacon's Rebellion. THE DAYS OF MY LIFE-An Autobiography.

THE OLIVE BRANCH: OR WHITE OAK PARM. GAUT GURLEY: OR, THE TRAPPERS OF UMBAGOG. DOCTOR ANTONIO, A TALE OF ITALY-by Ruffigi. GRACIE AMBER-by C. W. Dennison. ISABEL-The Young Wife and the Old Love. LEONI DI MONOTA, AND OTHER POEMS.

TWO YEARS AGO ... by Rev. Charles Kingsley,

CHARLES W. SMITH. KEY GEOLOGY OF THE GLOBE:

AN ESSAY, Designed to show that the present Geographical, Hydrogra; hical, and Geological structures, observed on the ear th's crust, were the result of forces, acting according to fixed, demonstrative laws, analogous to those govern. ing the development of orean's badies. By Ricman Owns, M. D., Professor of Geology and Chemistry in the University of Na-hville. The sum of wisdom is to know

SEEDS, SEEDS, I AM expecting daily a supply of Onion Seeds, Water Melon, Nutmeg and Cantelope Seeds, and a choice variety of Flower Seeds. Send in orders early.

Jone 4. R. S. WELLER.

For sale by [may16] CHAS. W. SMITH.

FLOUR, FLOUR. 500 BBLS and 500 bags of Extra Family Flour, in may22 store and for sale at QUICK & M.SAD'S, No. 11 South College street.

POTATOES. 100 BUSHELS Prime Potatoes in store and for sale QUIUK & MEAD, No. 11 South College st. Negroes for Sale.

HAVE a goot lot of NEGROES on hand, among them there are several good cooks, a good black smith, good brick mason, several good families; all of which I am anx-

ous to sell, and will sell them low. R. W. PORTER. may23 BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY, &c.

CHARLES ROBE TSON, (Inte of the firm of J. G. & C.

Robertson, broad street,) continues his bestesses at No.

17, Market street, (opposite Morris & Stratton's,) where he is prepared to execute and fill all orders in all the branches of Buking. Confoctionary, &c., with which he may be favored. His materials are fresh and of the best quality, and he fistiers himself, that he can give the most nerfect satisfaction. Be will sell by wholevale or retail, and orders from a distance are collected. He recovers craid: orders from a distance are collected. He resurns grainf I thanks for the large paironage to has berindere received, and piedges himself to merit a continuance of the same.

June 19-1f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ETTERS of administration, with the will annexed, by Latters of administration, with the will amound.

La ing been granted to the understand by the Control Davidson, upon the estate of Joseph Montgo Beit, doc'd, of St. Louis, Mo., all persons having a against said estate are beredy notified to present within the time prescribed by law, or they will be as and all persons being indichted to said estate are required to pay the same without delay.

R. M. R. FOGG Juneilé-St.

Adm'r with the will anced.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

BOHN'S LIBRARIES.

STANDARD LIBRARY.

A Series of the best English and Foreign Authors, prined in compact and elegant form, vis: BACON (Lord)-Essays and Historical Works, BEAUMONT and FLETCHER. By Leigh Hunt. BECKMAN'S History of Inventions. 3 vols. COXE'S House of Austria. S vols. CONDE'S Arabs in Spain. 8 vols. . Life of Mariborough. 3 vols. CYCLOPEDIA of Political Knowlege. 4 vols, DE I OLME'S Constitution of England, FOSTER (John)-- Life and Letters, 2 vols

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SMYTH'S Lectures on the French Revolution. 2 vols. BOHN'S EXTRA VOLUMES

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W. K. KELLY, Esq. Portrait. CERVANTES' EXEMPLARY NOVELS, complete. Portrait. THE HEPTAMERON, Tales in the manner of Boscaccio, By MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE. Fine Portrait.

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Uniform with the STANDARD LIBRARY. MEMOIRS OF PHILIP DE GUMMINES, containing the Histories of Louis XL and Charles VIII., Kings of France, and of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. To which is added, The Scandalous Chronicle. In 2 volumes.

IEMOIRS OF THE DUKE OF SULLY, Prime Minister to Henry the Great. With Notes, and an Historical Introduction by Sir Walres Scott. In 4 vols. With a General Index. Vols. I., II., and III. Portrait,

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PASTON Letters (The), ROGER OF WENDOVER'S Chronicles. 2 vols. WILLIAM OF MALMESBURY do . New Works are constantly added to the Series, and

W. T. BERRY & COMPANY. CURREY'S GEOLOGY OF TENNESSEE.

W. T. Berry & Company HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE GEOLOGY OF TENNESSEE. BY RICHARD O. CURREY,

A. M., M. D., of Knoxville, This vo ume contains a description of the Minerals and Dres of Tennessee, their variety and quality, modes of assaying and value, together with a description of the soils and their productiveness, and paleontology.

New Ice Cream and Soda Water SALOON. FR. REHAGAN. NO. 12 DEADERICK STREET.

EEPS constantly on hand a fine assortment of Con-A fectionaries, Fruits, Oigars, Ale, &c. He will, also, during the season keep a supply of ETS CREAM, of the best quality. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage. [mas#0.]

SHERIFF'S SALE. 30th day of June 1857, A house and parcel of land, on the Murfreesbore' turnpike,

about four miles from Nash-lile, known as the old Tavern Stand, formerly occupied by Jav. McCulloch and now, at this time, by Thos. Vaughn. The above land is about three acres. Levied on as the property of Edmund Vaughn, to satfyan execution in my hands, issued from the Honorable Sa. preme Court to Na hville, Tenn., in favor of Timothy Dobon Administrator, &c. Sale within the hours pre-cribed by law

JNO. K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff, By R. P. ESTES, D. Sheriff. CAPE MAY.

CHOLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, UNEW JERSEY.—This extensive establishment will be opened for the reception of company on THURSDAY, June 11, inst. Since the close of last season it has been put in complete order. Painted throughout Papered, and such new Furniture added. A corps of the best drilled lolored Servants have been selected from this City and Baltimore, and every attention will be paid to secure the comfort and pleasure of the guests. Application for Rooms or Cottages can be made at the office of the subscriber. L. HARWOOD.

No. 93 Wainut street, Phitadelphia, Pa. June 1-eod2m. LEA & PERRINS

CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

RONOUNCED BY of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman, CONNOISSEURS

At MADRAS. (TO BE THE TO HIS BROTHER. BCESTER, MAY, 1851: ONLY GOOD SAUCE, "Tell LEA & PER-

a highly esteemed in In-tia, and is, in my opin-EVERY VARIETY on, the most paintable, well as the most

The only Medal awarded by the Jury of the New York Exhibition for Foreign Sauces, was obtained by LEA & PER-RINS, for their WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE the world-wide fame of which having led to numerous ini ations, purchavers are earnestly requested to see that the names of "LEA & PERRINS" are impressed upon the Bottle and Stopper, and grinted upon the labels.
Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States,

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS. 405, Broadway, N. Y. A stock always in store. Also, orders received for directipment from England. [May 6, '57-17.sec p.

B. S. WELLER. AGRICULTURAL AND SEED STORE NO. ST. SOUTH MARKET ST., NASHVILLE.

H AVING established a general agricultural Depot at the above place. I desire all my old and true friends, University of Na.hville. The sum of wisdom is to know the laws by which the universe is governed; the sum of wirfue is to obey them. Illustrated by Mape and Diagrams.

For sale by [may15] CHAR W SMIP! my stock in trade. Threshers, the latest and most approved Mowers and Reapers, Barnhill's unrivalled ourn and cotton Brills; Brinley's premium Piows and Cultivators, of Kentucky; Garden Seeds, of every variety, also, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Canary, Hemp and Rape Seed, Buckwi out and Barley, constantly on hand. All kinds of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements on hand.

All kinds of Copper, Tin, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware still manufactured, and Sloves, Grates, &c., for sale. Ag-ricultural Implements not on hand, ordered and sold at the manufacturer's prices and transportation. Also, Tinners' Machines and Hand Tools from Peck, Smith & Co.'s Manu-

factory, Southington, C nn.
Just received a supply of Such, Lims and Corn Beant,
Pumpkin Seed. For sale low for cash.

B. S. WELLER.

Gen. Wm. Walker at New Orleans !

NOT THE LAST CALL. PORTY LIKELY NEGROES FOR SALE. HAVE on hand a new arrival of LIKELY YOUNG NE-HAVE on hand a new arrival of tract; 10000 in the 16000 of all ages and sizes, cooks, washers, ironers, house servants, and field bands. Those wishing to buy must call soon and see them. They are the very likeliest lot of Negroes ever offered in this market.

Nachville, May 30, 1857.

No 50 Cherry street.

NEW GOODS!

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. J. DUNCAN & CO., A RE now in receipt of a large and complete stock of SUMMER DEF GOODS, of new styles and superior quality, which we are selling at re-need prices. New segles Organities and Muslims and Dress Goods of all quali-

Seaves New Style Prints. do 10-4 and 12-4 Bleached Sheeting.

2 de Fiben case Linen.
2 de Fiben case Linen.
3 de New Fancy Linens, &n., &c.
We have now in Store a very large and complete are
ment of Goods which e are selling at very low prices
obse cost. Great inducements are offered in some